habit-silhouettes of the whole plant, in the case of deciduous-leaved species in winter condition. These fulfill well and accurately and with a vividness and esthetic appeal which photographs could hardly achieve, their stated purpose of portraying the characteristic architecture of species—least successfully, perhaps, in the conifers.

It is hard to say whether this book should interest the artist or the botanist more. Certainly the former can get from it many hints as to design; and for the latter, the plates show the morphology of many flowers so clearly and fully as to be a real and welcome addition to his working material.—C. A. W.

A NEW COLUMBINE FROM THE EDWARDS PLATEAU OF TEXAS

V. L. Cory

Up till the month of May, 1934, the writer was unaware that a native columbine could be found on the Edwards Plateau of Texas. When found it was in a place not readily accessible to goats and sheep, both of which are pastured in these timbered hills along the Frio River, or to deer that even to the present time range there in more or less abundance. This columbine is rare, for but three plants were noted in the locality of collection, which was on a shelving slope of limestone at the base of a limestone cliff on the Frio River at some distance above the town of Leakey in Real County. These plants were growing in small, somewhat circular, relatively deep holes or pockets in solid limestone, which is kept more or less wet by seepy springs. One plant was left untouched, and it was not possible to get the roots of the other two plants out from their rocky pits. The plants should continue to grow and reproduce and escape observation for the most part, as heretofore.

Aquilegia **phoenicantha**, sp. nov., perennis herbacea, rhizomate lignoso; caule striato quadrangulato inferne sparse piloso superne glabro; foliis circumscriptione orbicularibus diametro 4–5 cm. triternatis supra viridibus infra glaucis, foliolis cuneato-ovatis profunde trilobatis laciniis leviter lobatis apice rotundatis truncatisve, venis prominentibus; pedunculis gracilibus 6–8 mm. longis; floribus solitariis erectis, sepalis 10–13 mm. longis elliptico-ovatis abrupte acuminatis rubescenti-purpureis unguiculatis, ungui 3 mm. longo, calcare recto rubescenti-purpureo 22–25 mm. longo anguste infundibuliformi, infra labellum 6 mm. diametro supra nectarium 1 mm.; petalorum labello 5–6 mm. longo intus flavo, extus apicem truncatum vel leviter rotundatum versus flavo alibi rubescenti-purpureo; staminibus multis plerumque ultra 10 mm. longis petala valde superantibus; folliculis erectis 15–17 mm. longis, in caudam gracillimam

glabram 1 cm. vel ultra maturitate recurvatam sensim angustatis; seminibus multis circa 1.5 mm. longis 1 mm. latis cymbiformibus vel triangulatis dorso rotundatis laevibus.

AQUILEGIA **phoenicantha**, new species. Plant herbaceous, perennial from a woody root; stem striate, 4-angled, sparsely pilose below, glabrous above; leaves triternately compound, orbicular in outline, 4–5 cm. in diameter, prominently veined, bright green above and glaucous below; leaflets cuneate-ovate, deeply 3-lobed, segments shallowly lobed, the apices rounded or truncate; flowers solitary, erect, on slender peduncles 6–8 mm. long; sepals 10–13 mm. long, elliptic-ovate, abruptly acuminate, reddish-purple, with a claw 3 mm. long; spurs straight, prominently knobbed at the end, reddish-purple, tapering from 1 mm. broad above the knob to 6 mm. broad below the projecting lip, 22–25 mm. long; projecting lip of petals 5–6 mm. long, yellow on the inside and yellow at the apex outside but changing to reddish-purple at 3 mm. below the apex, which is truncate or slightly rounded; stamens numerous, mostly exceeding 10 mm. in height, and exserted above the petals to as much as 10 mm.; follicles erect, 15–17 mm. long, tapering gradually into a very slender, glabrous tail, which is 1 cm. or more long and mostly recurved at maturity; seeds numerous, about 1.5 mm. long and 1 mm. broad, boat-shaped or 3-angled and rounded on the back, smooth.

Specimen No. 8504 is designated as the TYPE, and the same is deposited at the Gray Herbarium. It was collected on the Frio River in Real County, May 11, 1934. It shows both the flower and the fruit. The other native columbines of Texas occur in the mountains some 200 miles to the west.

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
Sonora, Texas.

A SMOOTH-HUSKED HAZEL.—The Beaked Hazel, *Corylus cornuta* Marsh. (*C. rostrata* Ait.) furnishes one of the best of wild nuts, comparable with the Old World filbert. It has a great disadvantage for the nut-gatherer in its prolonged and excessively bristly involucre. In late August, 1915, Mr. H. B. Jackson and I found a considerable thicket, heavily fruited, with the involucres essentially glabrous. This form, which, crossed with the filbert, might yield a desirable crop for northern latitudes, may be called

CORYLUS CORNUTA Marsh., forma **inermis**, forma nova, involucris glabris vel vix setulosis.—QUEBEC: abundant in border of woods, East Broughton, August 28, 1915, *Fernald & Jackson*, no. 12,073 (TYPE in Gray Herb.)—M. L. FERNALD.

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